

YEAR	#	UNIT	QUESTION
1980	5	XIII	The culture of the years between the two world wars (1918-1939) was marked by experimentation and an interest in the irrational. Select any two European works of art or literature from this period and describe their significance in terms of these characteristics.
1980	6	XIII	What aspects of Russian society and institutions were most changed and what aspects least changed by the Bolshevik Revolution of 1917? Limit your discussion to the first ten years (1917-1927) of the new regime and account for the changes you note.
1981	2	XIII	Compare the economic roles of the state under seventeenth-century mercantilism and twentieth-century communism. Illustrate your answer with reference to the economic system of France during Louis XIV's reign under Colbert and of the Soviet Union under Stalin.
1981	5	XIII	"1914-1918 marks a turning point in the intellectual and cultural history of Europe." Defend, refute, or modify this statement with reference to the generation before and the generation after the First World war.
1982	5	XIII	Why did Germany's experiment with parliamentary democracy between 1919 and 1933 fail?
1982	6	XIII	What policies of the Stalinist government perpetuated the essential features of the tsarist regime under Nicholas II (1894-1917)?
1983	5	XIII	To what extent and in what ways did intellectual developments in Europe in the period 1880-1920 undermine confidence in human rationality and in a well-ordered, dependable universe?
1983	7	XIII	Compare the rise to power of fascism in Italy and in Germany.
1984	2	XIII	Compare and contrast the ways in which the two works of art reproduced below express the artistic styles and political issues of their times. (Goya's " <i>The Third of May, 1808</i> " - 1814-15 and Picasso's " <i>Guernica</i> " - 1937)
1985	7	XIII	Compare and contrast the efforts to ensure European collective security that were made by the victorious powers between 1815 and 1830 (after the Napoleonic Wars) with those made by the victorious powers between 1918 and 1933 (after the First World War).
1988	7	XIII	Analyze and assess the extent to which the First World War accelerated European social change in such areas as work, sex roles, and government involvement in everyday life.
1989	7	XIII	How and in what ways did European painting or literature reflect the disillusionment in society between 1919 and 1939? Support your answer with specific artistic or literary examples.
1992	6	XIII	Contrast European diplomacy in the periods 1890 to 1914 and 1918 to 1939, respectively. Include in your analysis goals, practices, and results.
1993	6	XIII	"Dictators in twentieth-century Europe have had much greater control over culture and society than had divine right monarchs of earlier centuries." Assess the validity of this statement, using specific examples from each era to support your position.
1994	5	XIII	Discuss and analyze the political and economic reasons for the failure of parliamentary democracy in Germany after the First World War.
1995	5	XIII	Compare and contrast the extent to which Catherine the Great and Joseph Stalin were "Westernizers."
1996	2	XIII	Compare and contrast the patronage of the arts by Italian Renaissance rulers with that of dictators of the 1930's.
1996	3	XIII	Compare and contrast the relationships between the great powers and Poland between 1772-1815 and 1918-1939.
1997	7	XIII	Account for the responses of the European democracies to the military aggression by Italy and Germany during the 1930's.
1999	7	XIII	Compare and contrast the degree of success of treaties negotiated in Vienna (1814-1815) and Versailles (1919) in achieving European stability.
2001	5	XIII	How did new theories in physics and psychology in the period from 1900 to 1939 challenge existing ideas about the individual and society.
2001	7	XIII	Compare and contrast the French Jacobins' use of state power to achieve revolutionary goals during the Terror (1793-1794) with Stalin's use of state power to achieve revolutionary goals in the Soviet Union during the period 1928 to 1939.
2002	4	XIII	Analyze the impact of the First World War on European culture and society in the interwar period (1919-1939).
2004	3	XIII	Analyze the ways in which technology and mass culture contributed to the success of dictators in the 1920's and 1930's.
2004b	5	XIII	Analyze the participation of European women in the economy and in politics from 1914 to 1939. Use examples from at least TWO countries.
2004b	6	XIII	Compare and contrast the ways that seventeenth-century absolute monarchs and twentieth-century dictators gained and maintained their power.
2005	6	XIII	Assess the extent to which the economic and political ideals of Karl Marx were realized in postrevolutionary Russia in the period from 1917 to 1939.
2006b	4	XIII	Analyze anti-Semitism in Europe from the Dreyfus affair in the 1890's to 1939.
2007	2	XIII	Analyze the impact of the rise of militarism and the Second World War on the lives of European women. In your answer consider the period 1930 to 1950.
2007b	7	XIII	Analyze how the Balkans crisis from 1903 to 1914 and the crises in central and eastern Europe from 1935 to 1939 threatened Europe's balance of power.